



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 27TH, 1899.

NUMBER 26

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Authorized Capital..... £ 3,000,000
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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Oachambú and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 4:50 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:05, 6:15 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí, opposite Custom House. Petropolis ROMOND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEIDER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cranley & Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Ipanema.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 4 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Musical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—JAS. L. KENNEDY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Caric car, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camará. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 1st floor. W. J. LEXBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 57, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Heavy storms are reported from southern Chili, and the railways in that direction have been interrupted at various points.

—A Santiago telegram reports an earthquake there, followed by a torrential rain. At Valparaíso much damage resulted from the heavy rains.

—A telegram of the 20th from Sucre, Bolivia, announces the election of Col. José Manuel Pando (now a general) to the presidency of that country. Col. Pando was the military leader of the recent revolution.

—The value of Chili's foreign trade in 1898 was \$270,331,422, of which \$102,262,058 represented imports and \$168,069,431 exports. Compared with 1897 there was a large decrease in imports, and a large increase in exports.

—Valparaíso telegrams of the 25th report the continuation of earthquake shocks and the heavy storm. Several wrecks are reported on the coast. The torpedo-cruiser "Lynch" has been badly injured by a boiler explosion.

—Telegrams from Lima state that Vice-President Billinghurst is involved in a conspiracy with ex-President Caceres against President Pierola. It is said that the object is to prevent the accession of Bolognini Romano to the presidency.

—The *Chilian Times* says that an interesting movement has been initiated in Chili, and is supported by men of all shades of political opinion, for the purpose of combatting the vice of drunkenness, which has assumed alarming proportions in that country.

—A movement having for its object the protection of the mercantile marine has been initiated in Chili and has been well received by the country, but yet it has not taken a tangible shape. It would be a very great mistake to follow the mistaken example of Brazil in restricting the coasting trade to national vessels, as the advantages do not counterbalance the cost.

—A petition is being signed asking the government for the loan of a vessel on which to establish a floating exhibition of Chilean products and manufactures. It is proposed that the exhibition shall visit Pacific ports, and the petition has received already such a large number of influential signatures that the success of the movement may be considered as assured. — *Chilian Times*.

—There are still about thirty families of British colonists on the island of Chiloe whose condition is anything but prosperous, and towards raising funds to assist them a concert was given by a number of amateur artists in the Union Hall on the 9th inst. The entertainment was highly successful and we understand that a sum of between four and five hundred dollars was raised. — *Chilian Times*, May 24.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 2,690 births, 636 marriages and 909 deaths registered in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of April.

—The Buenos Aires police authorities have prohibited the holding of a meeting to protest against the barbarous treatment of prisoners in the Spanish prison of Montjuich.

—The business men of Buenos Aires are also protesting against vexatious taxes. But they may protest till doom's day, for all the good it will do them. Nothing but stubborn resistance will avail in these matters.

—The Belgian antarctic exploring expedition returned to Montevideo on the 23rd inst., and will soon return to Europe, probably calling at Rio de Janeiro. It is said that Captain Gerlach will not go to Buenos Aires, as at first announced.

—On Sunday Buenos Aires city celebrated its 39th birthday, having been founded on June 11th, 1580, when it had 80 inhabitants. Now, including Barracasal Sur, which is as much Buenos Aires as Lambeth is London, it has probably 800,000 people. — *Montevideo Times*, June 17.

—Messrs. Cavendish and Dodson, who have made a plunge into the wilds of Patagonia in search of some peculiar animal supposed to exist there, have returned to Buenos Aires unsuccessful. An American naturalist, Mr. Hatcher, who has spent three years in Patagonia, has also returned with a rich harvest of notes and collections.

—A scare was spread on Friday of a case of yellow fever in the Barrio Reus, in the person of a recent arrival from Buenos Aires. The health inspectors went down in a great hurry, and were presented with the cause of the scare in the form of a bouncing baby which had just entered this world of woes. After mature consideration, they decided not to put the house in quarantine. — *Montevideo Times*, June 11.

—Still another example of the slowness of Argentine justice, of which President Roca rightly demands reform. It arises from the trial in connection with the Torre-Valetini duel, in which the last named was killed in 1892. Torre was arrested, tried, and condemned to one year's imprisonment. He appealed to the court of appeal and only now, after seven years, has the first sentence been confirmed. Torre has had seven years imprisonment for one. And they speak of the Middle Ages! — *Le Brasil*, May 28.

—The Buenos Aires municipal government has decreed that the names of saints, allusions to religion and the names of historical personages shall not figure in public advertisements. Henceforth it will be impossible, we presume, to advertise Gladstone bags, or Wellington boots, or Henry Clay cigars, or Gontard jackets, or announce an entertainment at St. George's Hall, or advertise a chicken sale at the well-known auction rooms in Calle San Martin.

—Something seems to be going wrong at the estancia of Aparicio Saravia, leader of the revolution, in Cerro Largo. Twice within a few days, it is reported that an attempt has been made to assault the estancia by a band of armed men, happily without results as the inmates were well prepared and the assailants vanished on the first symptom of resistance. Saravia has applied to the authorities for guarantees, as even he does not care about living in a state of siege. Probably political spite is at the bottom of the matter, but his assailants will find that Saravia is not a man to be trifled with. — *Montevideo Times*, June 17.

—The diplomatic trouble between Argentina and the Holy See has ceased by the appointment of Minister Calvo at Paris to take over the representation of Argentina at the Vatican in addition to his present duties. It will be remembered that General Roca in his previous presidential term dismissed the papal nuncio from Buenos Aires and recalled his representative from Rome. The Pope is desirous of raising one of the South American bishops to the cardinalate, but refused to select the Archbishop of Buenos Aires unless diplomatic relations were renewed. Now that Minister Calvo has received his credentials, Archbishop Castellanos is to get his hat.

ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN COMMERCE.

The *Handels-Zeitung* of Buenos Aires of 10th inst. gives some interesting statistics of the commerce between Argentine and Brazil, taken from Argentine official sources. As will be seen from the following table the balance is greatly in favor of Argentina.

	Imports into Brazil	Exports from Brazil
1895.....	8,095,105	4,095,665
1896.....	9,811,460	5,152,621
1897.....	8,685,187	4,761,505
1898.....	7,916,301	5,012,115
1899 (3 months).....	1,713,048	1,040,970

The figures are in gold dollars, and show a balance in favor of Argentina of about 15 1/2 millions as the result of 4 years trading, or roughly 4 millions a year.

The principal items of Brazilian imports from Argentina were returned as follows in gold dollars:

	1895	1896	1897
Cattle.....	1,194,970	1,538,700	514,980
Horses.....	124,365	81,715	54,551
Mules.....	98,812	47,616	21,760
Pigs.....	50,570	2,820	7,818
Sheep.....	34,250	25,580	4,383
Asses.....	930	50	170
Goats.....	8	33	253
Dried meat.....	2,426,488	2,284,047	1,705,989
Lard and grease.....	264,522	313,233	329,899
Butter.....	28,161	3,024	8,142
Wheat.....	1,151,841	1,907,717	1,950,069
Flour.....	1,664,145	1,851,549	2,336,395
Indian Corn.....	1,079,379	1,200,502	1,289,765
Hay.....	176,299	338,550	312,518
Beans.....	29,104	50,160	6,968
Bran.....	28,152	35,636	26,435
Sleepers.....	37,397	16,065	20,919

The chief items of Brazilian produce exported to Argentina are given as follows:

	1895	1896	1897
Matté.....	2,436,039	3,142,835	2,692,862
Coffee.....	1,051,805	1,295,504	1,077,365
Tobacco.....	421,352	450,314	480,278
Sheep dips.....	—	17,638	1,875
Manioca.....	83,687	70,860	167,165
Cocoa.....	23,986	37,052	42,224
Fresh fruit.....	—	26,824	39,725
Cotton.....	—	—	2,700
Cigars.....	—	35,238	3,619

The Argentine republic imports almost all the coffee needed from Brazil, as the following figures show:

	Total imports	Imports from Brazil
	tons	tons
1893.....	3,189	2,029
1894.....	3,532	2,172
1895.....	3,675	3,505
1896.....	4,590	4,318
1897.....	3,727	3,591
1898.....	4,899	—

Brazilian matté finds strong competition just now from the underground produce sent from Paraguay, which only pays a duty of \$15 per ton, while the ground Brazilian article has to pay \$30 a ton.

—Here is one of the latest stories of Deau Vangelian. He had been preparing some coloured brethren for mission work, and had asked them to dine with him in the Temple. On the eventful day Mrs. Vangelian waited an hour for her guests, but none arrived. At last she mentioned to her butler that it was very strange conduct on the part of her guests. "Yes, um!" replied that worthy, "and what's stranger still I've done nothing all the evening but turn a lot of Christy Minstrels away from the door!"

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 naph. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., HAMBURG.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany.... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Sobie, Frankfurt a M } and cor-
 respondents.

England.... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool,
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London,
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London,
 Wm. Brundt's Sons & Co., London.

France.... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
 Heine & Co., Paris,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris,
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... { Banco Lisbon & Açores and orres-
 pondents.

and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Thiel,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, Rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Payandé.

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Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19,537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075:823\$568

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

In speaking of the comparative
 merits of old-time servants here in
 Brazil, continued Uncle Abner, I am
 somewhat inclined, for personal reasons,
 to give preference to the native African.
 And I am afraid I have nothing better
 than a few sentimental reasons to give
 for it. I do not wish to generalize
 because of the few instances of faithful
 service which have come under my per-
 sonal observation, nor do I intend to
 claim virtues for them to which they
 were unquestionably strangers. Besides
 this, there were a very considerable
 variety of Africans here, some of whom
 were as stupid and unfaithful as others
 were bright and trustworthy. But I
 had a personal experience during my
 earliest years in Brazil which I have
 remembered with the liveliest satisfac-
 tion, and it is largely on this that my
 preferences are based.

When I arrived in Rio I was brought
 into contact with an old African who
 was employed in my chief's warehouse.
 I do not know what part of Africa he
 came from, nor to what tribe he belong-
 ed, but in after years he returned to
 Lagos, on the west coast, and I presume
 his native place was somewhere in that
 vicinity. He was perhaps a little above
 the medium height, of slender build,
 with rounded shoulders, long arms, and
 a long, narrow, closely-cropped head,
 projecting backwards from the fore-
 head. He had many of the typical
 African features, such as large thick
 lips, beady black eyes, etc., but his
 nose was hardly of the negro type,
 being thin and aquiline. There was
 something of the Arab in his appear-
 ance, and as he was a Mohammedan in
 religion, it may be that there was a
 strain of Arab blood in him.

He was stolen from his African home
 when a boy, of course by Christians
 who wanted to civilize him and teach
 him such things as the golden rule and
 the sermon on the mount, etc., and he
 was brought out to Brazil where special
 opportunities in the civilizing process
 were then in vogue. By a rare chance
 he fell into the hands of a good master
 who took a fancy to him and later on
 gave him his liberty. He of course
 gradually dropped into the ways of the
 place and lived very much as all free
 Africans lived in the days of slavery—
 which means that they lived largely in
 colonies and retained among themselves
 many of their old African customs,
 dialects and religions. To these were
 added a thin veneer of Christianity—a
 love for all the spectacular rites of the
 church, a belief in all the mysticism and
 superstition and miracle-tradition which

churchmen thought it politic to teach
 them, and acquiescence in all the rites
 and ceremonies which gave theatrical
 effect to their religion. Behind all this
 was the barbarism of Africa—fetichism,
 demon-worship, and all that. They
 wore charms from childhood up, they
 consulted witch-doctors, they practised
 incantations, they attended mass and
 dabbled in holy water, they followed
 processions of images through the
 streets with all the enthusiasm of excited
 children, and they carried *ex votos*, or
 wax models, to their favorite saints to
 seek relief from disease. It was some-
 times very difficult to see just where
 barbarism ended and christianity began,
 if there really was any such beginning.
 Even the church can hardly be said to
 have shaken off all its early barbarism,
 and this perhaps made it all the more
 difficult to line up the black and white
 qualities in these poor creatures just
 rescued from savagery and taught the
 more refined methods of deifying and
 satisfying human passions.

But old Ignacio—for that was his
 name—was not so indifferent a Christian
 after all! He said very little about his
 religious beliefs—which was against
 him. But then he didn't sneer at reli-
 gion, like many of the knowing young
 men—and that was a point in his favor.
 He was said to be a Mohammedan, and
 his teeth were said to be slightly filed,
 but he could not have been a very fan-
 atical one, having been caught so
 young and subjected to so many Chris-
 tianising influences in this *terra da Vera
 Cruz*.

When I arrived on the scene, he was
 said to have consummated a bloodless
 revolution in his domestic affairs—that
 of selling an unsatisfactory wife, and
 buying one more to his taste. When he
 became a free man he of course adopted
 the customs of free men, modified a
 little, perhaps, to suit the customs and
 practices of his forefathers. Slavery
 being one of these customs, he became
 a slaveholder just as soon as he could
 save enough for such an investment. I
 do not think he was a hard master, but
 I have no doubt he exacted all that
 justly belonged to him under the en-
 lightened laws of his adopted country.
 I knew one of his slaves and often gave
 him parcels to carry, and I must say that
 he looked strong and well fed, though
 I could not say much for the comple-
 tness of his attire. Though Ignacio
 often wore a patch-work shirt, made up
 of bright pieces of prints given away by
 importers from their pattern books, I
 never saw his slave indulging in such
 extravagance.

In the fullness of time Ignacio became
 possessed of other slaves, and among
 them was the partner of his joys and
 sorrows, for the time being. I never
 knew how it happened, but after some
 years of wedded happiness, Ignacio be-
 came filled with the idea that his wife
 did not meet all the conditions of the
 more civilized life to which he had
 risen, so he settled the problem quietly
 and effectively by selling her to some-
 one else and buying another. There
 was no divorce and there were no
 lawyer's fees. The affair was settled
 decently and in order, even as in the
 days of the patriarchs—peace to their
 ashes!

But he was a simple soul, was old
 Ignacio! He was honest and loyal in
 the fullest and best sense of the words.
 As the years passed by he came into my
 own employment. Somehow I seemed
 to have inherited him. He never wor-
 ried me about his private investments in
 slaves, nor even about his domestic
 affairs. I only know that when there
 was a procession on, there always came
 a modest request for permission to bring
 his *mulher e familia* to see the show;
 and then my little office seemed to sud-
 denly fill up with dark-skinned women
 in wonderfully laundried dresses, and
 with half-frightened pickaninnies who
 stared at the *patão* with great wonder-
 ing eyes, just as you and I would stare
 at the Grand Mogul had we the chance.
 I won't say that he had not invested in
 more than one helpmeet, just as wise
 old King Solomon was accustomed to do;

but if he had not done so then there were a very considerable number of *parentes* ready to join his household whenever a *festa* was on.

But all that was a trifle. The main points to be considered are that he was an honest servant and a patriotic citizen. He knew his duties in both cases. I could leave him the keys of my safe as well as the key of my office door, and there was never a suspicion of bad faith. If he ever went to the races, which I never heard of his doing, he spent his own money, not mine. He was fond of wearing my old clothes, but never did so until I had formally and expressly transferred them to him. He knew all the requirements of the office, and he executed them methodically and carefully without prompting. He performed his work cheerfully, even when his mind was occupied with some domestic affliction for which he was intending to ask a leave of absence when his morning's duties were performed. And he was skilful enough to take an ordinary safe lock to pieces, clean and oil it, and then put it together again. Moreover he took pleasure in taking upon himself all the minor services of the office, such as washing, cleaning, mending broken doors and windows, washing towels, doling out pennies to Saturday beggars (poor, faithful souls! how regularly they used to come!) and settling for all small services which might give me annoyance. He would never let me pay a *carregador* if he could help it, for I always paid them too much according to his standard. "Oh, *patrão*," he would say, with an anxious look on his good old face; "*deixa-me arranjar isto!*"—and I did. And then he would solemnly lead the argumentative porter outside the door, speak to him in a few apparently well-chosen words, and then send him off with half the sum I was about to pay. Things in that line have not gone quite so easily since his day, nor are my towels washed unbidden, nor my broken windows mended.

But he had his weak points too, like his betters! In his desire to take charge of all the little things about the place, he made his presence indispensable whenever anything was wanted, and it not infrequently occurred that I had to await his return before I could get some trifle that I urgently needed. He was methodical and had a place for everything, but you see I did not always know where that particular place was. Then, too, he was an incurable old magpie. He never threw anything away, and if left to himself he would in time fill up an ordinary warehouse with odds and ends. And he was at his best when trying to make or adjust something from these collections, for which purpose he had as quaint an assortment of tools as one could find in a month's journey. Tell him to make you a box, and forthwith would appear unsuspected pieces of broken-up pine boxes, a rusty old saw, a jack-plane, hammer, nails, a short adze, a two handed scraper for removing old marks, tape measure and pencil, and perhaps other things which I have forgotten. And with these he would turn out a box quite as regular in shape and as finished as were the houses the hard-headed Portuguese builders were accustomed to give us in those days.

And then, it was a mistake to give him too much to do at a time. To send him out on two distinct errands was to run the risk of getting them confused, or having one of them forgotten. He had rather a narrow head, and perhaps there was no room for two purposes together. But I soon became accustomed to him, and he to me, and then we jogged along together very happily. I suspect he used to think of me as the youngster, and believed that it was his duty to look after me and protect me. And if I never fall into worse hands than those of old Ignacio, I shall certainly be one of the fortunate ones in this troubled world—and of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Well, after many years, slavery came to a sudden end, the easygoing monarchy followed soon after, and then came the

republic. Ignacio was getting old, but how old I never could surmise, for he kept his wool cropped so closely to his scalp that I had nothing to guide me. To ask him was to be told that he did not know. But he was profoundly disturbed by all these rapid political changes, and the display of armed force. He was a timid soul, and I've known him to climb a chair at the sudden advent of a frightened cat as quickly as a boy could have done. He clearly did not approve of the excitement, and the bluster, and the display of military force which the new order of things brought in. And so he came to me one day and with faltering voice told me that he had resolved to take his family and return to Africa. He said he was growing old and he wanted to have his bones laid away in his native country. And may they rest in peace! He went up to Bahia with all his women folk, and children, a brother, and I don't know how many others, and from there he crossed over to Lagos—which was the Canaan to which his old eyes were turned when Egypt became too dangerous for him to abide in longer. And there my record ends. He is worthy a better portrait than this, and a truer one—for after all I only knew the outer shell. There was a sound kernel within which I only partly knew, for it was perhaps something like the germ of all the races of mankind—half child as well as half savage. And who knows but what he looked upon us as the uncivilized race!

(To be continued.)

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

MR. STOCK'S TEAM VS. MR. TRACEY'S TEAM.

The ninth fixture on the card was played on Sunday the 18th inst. under delightful circumstances. There was a good turn up of players. The game commenced earlier than usual, and the weather was cool. The cricket itself was not of a very brilliant kind although several men distinguished themselves, notably H. P. Smith who showed wonderful improvement in his batting, his runs being got in good style. Tweedie also must be congratulated, as he knocked out 22 without giving a chance. Tomlinson bowled very well, his 6 wickets only costing 29 runs. During the afternoon Mrs. A. T. Smith very kindly provided tea and cake which were greatly appreciated.

Below are the scores:

MR. C. L. STOCK'S TEAM.

H. P. Smith, c. Tracey, b. Tomlinson	20
C. L. Stock, b. Tomlinson	1
A. M. Burgess, l.b.w., b. Richards	11
A. Kealman, b. Tomlinson	1
A. T. Smith, l.b.w., b. Tomlinson	8
F. Gepp, c. and b. Tomlinson	1
M. S. Edwards, b. Tracey	1
J. Thomson, b. Tracey	0
S. A. Morgan, b. Tomlinson	0
J. Cadzow, c. Cross, b. Preece	10
J. H. Evans, b. Greene	3
E. A. Carré, b. Preece	7
C. H. Pritchard, not out	7
A. D. Watson, run out	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	2
	78

MR. F. TRACEY'S TEAM.

A. Richards, b. Burgess	20
A. Lewis, b. Burgess	6
G. Tomlinson, b. Burgess	3
J. A. Cross, b. Burgess	0
A. Sell, run out	1
C. Stuart Smith, b. Burgess	1
A. Tweedie, b. Kealman	22
F. Tracey, b. Kealman	11
H. Born, c. Thomson, b. Kealman	0
E. Greene, b. Kealman	7
R. C. Lloyd, b. Burgess	1
S. E. W. Cooper, run out	0
W. C. Preece, b. Kealman	4
H. Barton, b. Burgess	0
A. Vieira, not out	0
Byes	3
Leg byes	1
Wide ball	1
	52

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

ELFVEN VS. REST.

A game between the Eleven that played Santos A. C. on May 13th and 14th last and all comers was played in São Paulo on Sunday 18th inst. Unfortunately the Eleven, while fielding 11 men could only bat 9 men owing to the absence of Messrs. Mawson, Stewart and Goodier, although they found an excellent substitute in Mr. J. Fussell; while the Rest were greatly assisted by Mr. Wheatley. As will be seen from the scores, the game resulted in a win for the Rest by 34 runs.

Scores:—

S. PAULO A. C. NEXT 18.	
A. N. Crompton, b. King	11
W. Blacklock, run out	0
C. Blacklock, c. Willes, b. King	0
H. Cookson, b. King	2
H. Johns, b. Unwin	0
L. M. Howe, run out	0
E. Wright, b. Unwin	6
E. G. Knight, b. Unwin	1
J. Macintyre, b. King	0
T. Taylor, b. Unwin	0
P. W. Grewe, c. Unwin, b. Rule	11
H. Kirkman, not out	1
S. J. Glencross, b. Webster	12
— Davidson, c. and b. King	1
T. H. Christy, c. Unwin, b. Rule	0
H. L. Wheatley, b. Rule	15
C. F. Turnley, run out	0
C. F. Halseldine, b. Unwin	5
Extras	16
Total	97

S. PAULO A. C. 1st ELEVEN.

J. Fussell, b. Wheatley	6
R. Willes, l.b.w., b. Wheatley	2
G. H. Unwin, b. Wheatley	0
C. Miller, c. Kirkman, b. Holland	5
F. Florde, b. Holland	16
W. P. Rule, c. Kirkman, b. Holland	14
J. Webster, c. and b. Holland	0
M. King, not out	13
Extras	3
Total	63

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 18.—An American gunboat yesterday bombarded the port of Tacna occupied by the Tagalos.

A large copper trust is being organised in New York.

JUNE 19.—The Washington press says that Admiral Sampson, being irritated with the government, is about to ask to be retired.

The Cuban chief Cisneros made a speech in Havana in which he pronounced himself in favor of the domination of the United States in Cuba.

Although the Manila papers continue to doubt the truth of the death of General Luna, his comrade, General Arevalo, believes it and says it has reduced the fighting strength of the Tagalos by 25 per cent.

The *New York Herald* says the government will make a call for volunteers for service in the Philippines immediately General Otis asks for further reinforcements.

In Tehuantepec, in Mexico, there have been reported no fewer than 500 cases of yellow fever on the previous day.

JUNE 20.—General Wood has arrived at New York and proceeds to Washington at once, having been called to consult with the government.

In the fighting about Imus, the Americans lost 5 killed and 25 wounded.

At the cabinet council held yesterday several ministers were of opinion that it would be well to send 25,000 volunteers to reinforce the army under General Otis in the Philippines.

JUNE 21.—It is thought in official circles that the insistence by Germany on indemnization for damage sustained in Samoa is likely to lead to a rupture between the United States and Germany.

Telegrams from Cebu say that the new serum against yellow fever which has been discovered by Dr. Doty has been crowned with success in practice there.

The anti-imperialist league has published a manifesto protesting against the occupation of the Philippines.

The *New York Herald* says the American troops suffered a serious defeat in the battle of Imus.

JUNE 22.—The little Spanish garrison that held the town of Iba in the Philippines has been obliged to surrender to the besieging Tagalos owing to provisions and ammunition having run out.

The emperor of China has obliged the inhabitants of Samoa to deliver up two English prisoners.

The deficit in the budget for the financial year just closed is stated officially to be a little over two millions of dollars.

In Havana there have been several cases of yellow fever amongst the American troops but no fatal cases have been reported. In Santiago there were 8 deaths from yellow fever on the 17th inst.

JUNE 23.—Ten thousand men are to start for Manila within a few days to reinforce the army of occupation.

News has arrived from Mexico of immense damages having been caused there by the overflowing of the Rio Grande.

JUNE 24.—A Washington telegram says that the commander of the *Washington* has been relieved because of information received by the home government about the relations between this officer and the revolutionists in Iquitos and the Bolivians interested in Acre. (We give our opinion of this gratuitous calumny in another column).

The New York press attribute to General Wood the statement that only a military government will be able to maintain order in Cuba.

It is announced that Edison has finished his latest invention which is a motor car with a speed of 150 miles an hour.

President McKinley is said to be about to create a colonial department and to nominate Admiral Dewey as its head.

Fresh victories over the Tagalos are reported from the island of Luzon.

Great Britain.

JUNE 18.—The British fleet on the Cape station has gone to Delagoa bay.

The *Daily Mail* says that three other batteries of artillery are to be sent to Natal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the house of commons to night, denied that the present difficulties with the Transvaal justified the bellicose preparations now being made by Great Britain.

JUNE 19.—General Joubert, at the inauguration of a monument of Transvaal independence, said he was sorry that Sir A. Milner did not take into the consideration the sincerity of the good desires of President Kruger, and allowed the questions between the two countries to reach the dangerous situation in which they actually are.

The government of Trinidad has made arrangements for wireless telegraphic communication with the island of Tobago, using Marconi's method.

Official information from Cairo says there have been no new cases of bubonic pest, either real or suspected, for the past five days in lower Egypt.

JUNE 20.—Serious apprehensions have been caused on the Stock Exchange by the prolonged ministerial crisis in France and the rumors of an ultimatum having been sent by the British government to that of the Transvaal. Pretoria telegrams say that popular meetings have been held in various towns in the Trans-

vaal, and resolutions have been passed asking the government to find prompt solutions to the difficulties with Great Britain.

The Khalfia is reported to have crossed the White Nile at the head of 30,000 men and camped at Aba (?)

JUNE 21.—The *Morning Post* says that Persia has granted the port of Bender-Abbas in the strait of Ormus to Russia.

The negotiations for a new Argentine loan in London have broken down, but will probably be renewed in the course of a few months.

A vote of £4,000,000 to strengthen the coast defences has been passed by the house of commons.

The warlike preparations are going on in all the arsenals in view of war with the Transvaal, and Sir K. Roberts has been appointed commander-in-chief of Cape Colony.

The Duke of Orleans had his motor carriage smashed by a cart in London to-day, but he escaped uninjured by jumping out in time.

Oxford university conferred honorary degrees to-day on Lord Kitchener and Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

A powerful syndicate has been formed to exploit Argentine meat in Great Britain.

The German Emperor's yacht *Foehn* won the Cowes cup.

JUNE 22.—Telegrams from Simoa say that both Matamela and Malietoa Tanu have agreed to resign their pretensions to the throne, and that the representatives of the protecting powers (United States, Great Britain and Germany) have appointed a triumvirate of consuls to carry on a provisional government until a definite policy is agreed upon.

The government of the Transvaal has declared its willingness to make all the concessions required by Great Britain that are consistent with equity. This news is said to have had a soothing influence on the jingo spirit in England.

The Duke of Westminster presided over an international congress which opened to-day to prevent the traffic in women for immoral purposes.

JUNE 22.—Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalfia has been defeated at Aba by natives finally to the British.

On account of recent events in the Transvaal the government has resolved to increase the South African garrison to 40,000 men. General Symonds has been appointed to the command of the garrison in Natal.

JUNE 23.—The *Times* expresses its sympathy with the members of the Roussien cabinet, and believes it has the support of the country.

Dr. Pellegrini has had several conferences with leading bankers in London to-day with a view of raising a fresh Argentine loan, and he is expected to be able to do so.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Chamberlain denied that 30,000 men were to be kept permanently in South Africa.

Manila telegrams say that Aguinaldo has lately received large reinforcements and that it is confidently expected that the Tagalos will soon make another attack on San Fernando.

The Orange Free State has voted credits for the improvement of the armament of the country.

France.

JUNE 18.—M. Waldeck Roussien having been asked by the President to form a cabinet, requested time to consult his friends. He invited M. Casimir Perier to accept the portfolio of war, but the latter declined to do so.

It is thought probable that if M. Roussien's attempts prove futile that the President will send again for M. Poincaré and overrule his objections.

JUNE 19.—There are different statements as to where Dreyfus will land from the *Syracuse*. Some telegrams give Brest, others Cherbourg, and again others at St. Malo. The one thing evident is that he will be transferred to Rennes as quickly as possible.

A meeting of the Patriotic League, General Mercier declared that if the government attempted to give any particular instructions to the members of the council of war at Rennes, the latter were firmly resolved not to obey them. (The government is not likely to do anything of the sort, unless ministers are as corrupt as the army.)

After several attempts to form a cabinet, M. Waldeck Roussien has declined the task, and has communicated his decision to the President. He failed only through M. Camille Krantz refusing to accept the portfolio of public works. (This is a great pity as M. Roussien is an old parliamentary hand of large official experience. He was minister of the interior under Gambetta and Jules Ferry. His success would have been aided with a subsistence at home and abroad.)

It is said the President will now ask either M. Brisson or M. Delcassé to undertake the formation of a ministry.

JUNE 20.—The ministerial crisis still continues. M. M. Brisson, Delcassé, Poincaré and Bourgeois have in turn refused to undertake the task.

Sr. Marconi met with a street accident at Boulevard-sur-Mer but fortunately his injuries were not of a serious nature.

JUNE 21.—M. Leon Bourgeois has again been urged by the President to endeavor to form a ministry but has again declined on the score that only a cabinet which can command a purely republican majority in the chamber could have any hope of being successful. It is thought probable that M. Roussien will be recalled again to-morrow to make another essay at overcoming the crisis.

Telegrams from Rennes say that the hotels in that town are full of guests who have come

from all parts in the hope of being present at the Dreyfus trial.

The President has ordered the close arrest of General Delarouge for having protested against his being retired.

JUNE 22.—M. Waldeck Roussien has succeeded in forming a ministry. In addition to the premiership, he assumes the portfolio of the interior. M. Delcassé is again foreign minister, General Gallifet takes war, M. de Lamoignon finance, M. Millerand commerce, M. Leygues public instruction, M. Albert Decais public works, M. J. Dupuy agriculture, and M. Pierre Budin public works.

JUNE 23.—The radical and socialist papers have favorably criticised the new cabinet, but the anti-revisionists are strongly antagonistic.

The first act of the new cabinet was to send orders to all the prefects in France to preserve the most absolute impartiality in politics, but at the same time to repress energetically any outbreaks subversive to the state.

JUNE 24.—The radical press foresees that the Roussien cabinet will obtain a majority in the chambers.

General de Gallifet, the new minister of war, has transferred the General Roget, who gave evidence in the Dreyfus case and ordered the arrest of M. Paul Déroulède, to a brigadier's command in Belfort, 415 kilometres from Paris, on the frontiers of Germany and Switzerland.

The same minister has sent a circular to all the generals commanding army corps, reminding them they are responsible for any breach of discipline amongst the troops under their command.

M. Ribot, at the banquet given to celebrate the memory of General Foch, delivered a brilliant address, in the course of which he said that the army should be disciplined and silent, but that the nation should repose confidence in it and be resolved to defend it from attack.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We are pleased to be able to publish this week the programme of the sports to come off on the 15th August next on the Leamly ground. The various events have been well chosen and timed and we hope to see each race as punctually started and finished this year as it was last. We have little doubt that as we learn that Mr. J. T. Munn has been chosen as starter. The names of the other officials of the day have not yet come to hand, with the exception of those of Messrs. Harold Rivers and Percy Barry. Our hon. secretaries these latter gentlemen ask us to state that all who intend to enter for the races must send in their names to them before the 25th July, on which day the lists will close. They also inform us that the entrance fee per event is 2500 for members and in the open races 5000 for non-members. The entrance to all events can be made for 30000. The programme is as follows:

11.0 a.m. 100 Yards Flat Race (Heats)

11.30 a.m. Long Jump

Bicycle Race

12.0 p.m. 220 yards Handicap (Open)

12.15 p.m. High Jump

12.45 p.m. Quarter Mile Flat Race

1.0 p.m. Boys Race Handicap

1.15 p.m. Girls Race Handicap

1.30 p.m. 100 Yards Flat Race (Final)

1.45 p.m. Bicycle Race (Comic)

2.0 p.m. Hurdle Race. 120 Yards (10 Flights)

2.15 p.m. Maribel Mens Handicap (200 Yards)

2.30 p.m. Half Mile Flat Race (Open)

2.45 p.m. Steeple Race

3.15 p.m. Steeplechase Race. 350 Yards (Open)

3.45 p.m. Tug of War (Rio v Netherby)

4.15 p.m. Distribution of Prizes.

R. C. A. A. LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The result of the matches between Rio and Netherby on Saturday last was entirely in favor of the latter, which won by 6 to 3 matches, 14 to 8 sets, and 112 to 87 games.

Mrs. Gibson and A. Evers lost to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, 6-3, 3-6, 3-6; beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-3, 5-7, 6-2; and lost to Mrs. Crauford and C. Henderson 5-6, and 2-6.

Mrs. Benest and C. Black lost to Mrs. Crauford and C. Henderson 6-1, 4-6, 4-6; beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-4, 6-0; and beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 8-6, 1-6, 6-1.

Mrs. Rolfs and P. Barry beat Miss Mawson and H. Hargreaves 6-1, 6-4; beat Mrs. Crauford and C. Henderson 6-1, 1-5; and beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 6-1, 6-0.

A CYCLING FEAT.

On the 23rd inst. the following telegram was flashed to Rio: "Chas. Marquis, running a bicycle parallel with a train on the Long Island railway, beat the train and ran a mile in 56 seconds. The passengers in the train cheered the victor from the carriage windows."

If this be true, it is a record with a vengeance. If it be untrue, and we fancy it must be, it was scarcely worth while sending the news, unless some bicycle-maker has paid heavily to the telegram-mongers for a bogus advertisement.

A train going at 35 miles an hour has been doing averagely well, but this new record was doing his 55 5/8 miles per hour for 11 1/2 over a minute. J. W. Storks on the Crystal Palace track made the mile record for 1 min. 35 2/3 secs. in 1897, and J. Platt Betts made it 55 2/3 secs. in 1897, on the same track last year, both of the latter having flying starts. Any athlete knows the difficulty of knocking off one-fifth of a second in a sprint, or a second in a long

race, but we are asked to believe that whereas last year's mile champion could break the record by only 2 1/2ths of a second, this year's champion has done it by 35 seconds. It may be possible, but we refuse to think it probable at the present time. However, we shall probably get a correction in time, and the name of the bicyclist he rode with the maker's name and address.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LUPTON MEMORIAL.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to express the sincere hope that the suggested plan to found the "Lifton Lupton Memorial Boly" in the Hospital Samaritanum of São Paulo may be carried to a successful issue? I speak as one of many friends of the late Mrs. Lupton who are outside of the small circle belonging to the Anglican Church in São Paulo. Her many excellent qualities were known and appreciated by us before she became Mrs. Lupton and went to reside in the city of São Paulo, and we would be glad to see some perpetuated in a worthy memorial.

There could be no more fitting tribute to her memory than so humane and Christian an enterprise as a Hospital for the poor, and I trust I and others may have the pleasure of contributing to the same.

AN AMERICAN FRIEND.

Rio, June 24, 1899.

DR. STRAIN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Sir:—It will have been noticed that Dr. Strain appeals to Mr. Speers as chairman of the Memorial Committee. I have done the same.

May I beg you to favour me by publishing the enclosed letter, addressed to me by that gentleman?

This may serve as an answer to Dr. Strain. In reply to your editorial strictures, permit me to remind you of the Latin adage:

Ne accusetis in consilium nisi veritas.

Yours faithfully,

DOX AND McNICOL.

S. Paulo, 24th June, 1899.

Sio Paulo, 24th June, 1899.

Dear Mr. MacNicol,

Acknowledging your letter of yesterday's date, I have to say that I read the report of the two meetings of the "Lifton Memorial Committee," as published in the *Rio News* of the 13th inst., and accepted it as a succinct and fair statement of what had passed. Since you refer to me, I have again read the report, and compared it with Dr. Strain's letter in the issue of the 20th inst., and, according to my view, there exists no substantial difference between his account and the report first named, in which I certainly see nothing to which exception should have been taken.

Your proposition was that the memorial should be a tablet and stained glass window; Dr. Strain's that it should be a bell in the Hospital Samaritanum; but this failed to find a second. Dr. Strain therefore did not see his way to promote the memorial in the form resolved upon by the meeting.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

(signed) WM. SPEERS.

THE MOGYANA RAILWAY.

According to the report of the board of directors of the Mogyana Co. the receipts of the road amounted last year to 15,806,093\$589, or 664,051\$982 less than in 1897. The expenses were 666,536\$935 less than in 1897, amounting to 10,221,996\$318.

The dividend paid to the shareholders was 10 per cent., amounting to the sum of 5,284,076\$.

During the year the last instalment, on account of the shares issued in 1895, was paid in, producing the sum of 2,561,888\$, and increasing the capital of the company to 53-493,302\$.

The length of the road was 1,119 kilometers, not including sidetracks, which increase that length to 1,188 k. 229 m.

Last year there passed over the road 24,976 trains travelling an aggregate distance of 2,635,479 kilometres.

These trains carried 1,277,087 passengers, against 1,351,913 in 1897 and 1,259,627 in 1896.

The number of animals carried on passenger trains was 17,552 in 1898, against 18,012 in 1897, and 19,351 in 1896, and in freight trains 25,024 in 1898 against 16,772 in 1897 and 8,654 in 1896.

The quantity of baggage and parcels (excluding mail) carried in 1898 was 10,901 tons in 1898, against 11,494 in 1897 and 11,735 in 1896.

The quantity of merchandise carried was 393,866 tons in 1898, against 407,780 in 1897 and 576,707 in 1896. In the merchandise carried in 1898 are included 2,101,351 bags of coffee, or 107,820 bags less than in the previous year.

On December 31 the rolling stock consisted of 113 locomotives, 118 passenger cars and 1,758 freight cars. Three more cars were in construction and 15 had been ordered from abroad. Last year a locomotive was built at the company's shops, which for this purpose made use of lamps, boilers and cylinders of unserviceable locomotives belonging to the company.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 27th, 1899.

It is a singular circumstance that although the business men of this country are complaining of the weight of taxation and the methods employed in collecting it, they never have anything to say until a measure becomes law. It is then too late, and the executive may not have the authority to grant the relief desired. Instead of waiting, business men ought to take an intelligent interest in the proceedings of congress and should thoroughly discuss every measure brought forward which affects their interests. As a rule, congressmen know very little of business, and were business men to discuss such measures in the public press, it is probable that they would be influenced by it, and fewer mistakes would be made. At the present moment there is not one single newspaper in this city which can be said to represent commercial interests. Why should not such a paper be founded, and why should it not discuss every measure laid before congress? At the present moment that body is discussing a measure which imposes an additional 5 per cent. gold on imports. It is the opinion of many that the 10 per cent. gold imposed at the beginning of the year has been a failure, because it has contributed largely towards reducing imports, and therefore towards decreasing the revenue. If this is true, then it is a mistake to add on 5 per cent. more. At any rate, the subject will bear discussion, and if business men do not take a part in it, they will never receive proper consideration. There is no doubt whatever that commerce and industry are now heavily overtaxed, and it is therefore a duty to oppose further steps in this direction.

The telegrams published here on Sunday morning in regard to the substitution of Commander Todd in the command of the United States gunboat "Wilmington" were a fitting sequel to the outrageous attacks made upon this officer for his voyage up the Amazon to the Peruvian port of Iquitos. That he did not receive the telegraphed permission of the federal government, was solely the fault of the governor of Pará, who, with his colleague of Anaxanas, were also responsible for the assault on the American consulate at Mandos and for the discourteous treatment of the "Wilmington" on her return. The subsequent telegrams about the "Wilmington's" relations with the revolutionists at Iquitos, as well as the reports about an accord between the American and Bolivian ministers about disputed territory, were invented either at Mandos or at Pará, and were false in every particular. And now, to cover these outrageous intrigues, currency is given to a report which every candid man knows to be false. Commander Todd knew nothing whatever of the Iquitos revolution until the editor of this paper took the news on board after the arrival of the "Wilmington" in this port. He did not visit Bolivian territory at all and had no

relations whatever with Bolivian officials in regard to the Rio Acre territory. It may be said that American naval officers are not invested with diplomatic functions. And now, when he is relieved of command, solely because his time of sea service has expired, these absurd charges are renewed, and one of the morning papers of this capital calls attention to it editorially and commends the United States government for its correct behavior in substituting an officer who had made such serious mistakes. If the United States government were capable of making such a blunder, it would be condemned by every sane man in the world. The officer in question is not going home under censure, nor will he be censured, no matter what a few intriguing politicians in Brazil may desire.

It would appear that nearly everything that can be manufactured and sold in the United States is now sheltered under the protecting wing of a trust. It remains therefore for the unfortunate citizen, who neither makes nor trades, but who would earn his daily bread by honest toil and have a tolerably fair amount of bread by the transaction, to see whether he can not form a trust also. A consumers' trust—let us call it, not a company, but The Corporation of Independent Citizens of the United States—would be a very respectable and influential body. It would include all the farmers and merchants (except the big ones) and miners—all the wage-earners and mechanics and small capitalists, all the professional men and clerks, and all consumers of every class and description. Such a trust in the United States would be powerful enough even to dictate terms to congress. Well, if the other trusts insist on having their own way, let the consumers' trust organize, and then advise congress to open the doors to foreign trade. As free American citizens they demand the right to buy in the cheapest market and on their own terms. If congress refuses, turn out the refractory congressmen at the next election and put in men who will do what the consumers wish. Then let the laws against conspiracy be extended and strengthened, let good men be put on the bench and then say to the trusts that they must not meddle with liberty of industry and liberty of trade. With free trade, equal rights, independent legislation and protection from the oppression of organized corporations, the citizen can hope to get on fairly well in spite of the hundred-million-dollar trust across the way which wants to dictate what he shall pay for his sugar, or the one around the corner which presumes to say what kind of beef he can eat and how much he shall pay for it. And the beauty of it will be that such a consumers' trust will never break the law, nor commit an injustice.

OF ALL the silly episodes in public life which have come under our personal observation, that which occurred here a few days ago between Vice-President Rost e Silva and Colonel Delmiro is about the silliest. We can not conceive what public men are thinking of when they lend importance to such trifles. A petty quarrel in Pernambuco between the municipal prefect and Col. Delmiro over a market place becomes a political question. Col. Delmiro comes to Rio for assistance, and is advised by telegraph that a hired assassin has been sent after him. He demands of the Vice-President, who is considered to be the chief of the party to which the prefect belongs, that the assassin be called off, to which the Vice-President returns an unsatisfactory answer. Delmiro then complains at police headquarters and a detective is sent with him to meet the assassin, but without result. He then meets the Vice-President in the Ouvidor and demands satisfaction, when the latter runs into a hat shop for protection. No personal violence was offered, nor even threatened, but to the excited imagination of uneasy politicians it was an assault upon the second highest functionary in the land. The President at once writes a sympathetic letter, assuring the Vice-President of his solidarity with him (we can not imagine for what) and assuring him that the incident has not prejudiced him a particle in his estimation. Friends hasten to congratulate him, legislators pass sympathetic resolutions, the governors of distant states telegraph their congratulations as though his life had been mercifully spared, diplomats associate themselves with the demonstrations, the chief of police resigns because his subordinates did not report the assault to him, and even exchange fell. It was only a quarrel in a temple, but it has filled columns of the daily press, upset our police organization, and set the telegraph wires buzzing all over the country. And why? Simply because the Vice-President got scared and ran into a hat-shop to escape the demonstrations of a frightened Pernambuco market-owner who fancied that a hired assassin was after him with a sharp knife!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 19.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Luiz Adolpho gave an account of the naval tug attempt at conciliation made by Sen. for Generoso Ponce. All these efforts, he said, had been thwarted by the selfish and exorbitant demands of the minister of finance. He criticized the bill for redemption and guarantee funds, which was defended by Deputy Augusto Montenegro. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the new tax regulations. The amendments of Deputies Heredia de Sá and Francisco de Sá were rejected.

JUNE 20.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Mello Rego spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso and disturbances in Uruguay in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Erico Coelho opposed this bill on the new tax regulations. The respective taxes, he said, are unconstitutional. Deputy Alcindo Guimarães defended the bill and, in answer to a question from Deputy Martins Junior, said that the sale of stamps on credit would perhaps be extended to the match factories.

JUNE 21.—*Senate.*—Senator Antonio Azevedo read a telegram stating that at Cornubá Col. Mello Brandão and his soldiers have been forcibly entering houses, making arbitrary arrests and committing other outrages for the purpose of overawing the government and people of Mato Grosso. He was answered by Senator Pires Ferreira. *Chamber of Deputies.*—During the discussion of the bill for redemption and guarantee funds Deputy Erico Coelho said that the government is borrowing money from the banks in order to have notes to burn. This statement was contradicted by Deputy Sanhará. Deputy Luiz Adolpho said that in order to reduce the amount of currency and cause the appreciation of what remains in circulation, it is necessary to do what other nations have done and in similar circumstances, that is cause the public revenue to exceed the expenditure. With the redemption fund proposed in the bill it will take sixty years to withdraw 350,000,000\$ from circulation.

JUNE 22.—*Senate.*—Senator Antonio Azevedo once more called attention to the state of anarchy prevailing in Mato Grosso. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Erico Coelho and Serzedello discussed the bill for redemption and guarantee funds.

JUNE 23.—*Senate.*—The senate rejected the bill prohibiting assisted immigration.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The man wounded a few days ago in a political quarrel at Itá, São Paulo, died on the 25th inst.

The governor of Piauí has changed the name of the village of Batalha to that of Villa Campos Salles.

During the first quarter of the present year there were registered in the city of Ono Preto, the old capital of Minas Geraes, 30 births and 31 deaths.

A recent telegram says that at Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Capt. Marques de Souza to excite a mutiny in the 30th battalion of infantry.

The Belgian minister visited the city and state of São Paulo last week and was received with manifestations of esteem and appreciation by the officials of the state government.

The municipal council of Pará has voted 5,000\$ toward the expenses of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil, and the municipal council of Campinas 1,000\$.

The municipal judge at Petropolis has indicted state deputy Alberto Bezant for attempted homicide, but the consent of the legislature must be obtained before the accused can be placed on trial.

The election in the 5th district of Rio de Janeiro has resulted in the choice of the government candidate, Francisco Rangel Pestana. His opponent was allowed hardly votes enough to keep him from feeling ashamed of himself.

A fire at Curitiba, Paraná, during the night of the 22nd inst., destroyed two buildings on Rua Riachuelo occupied by Francisco Brito and Gustavo Keil, and damaged another occupied by Desembargador Mourão. The losses were heavy.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora learns that a German syndicate proposes to buy several plantations along the Rio Preto, in the state of Minas Geraes. They likewise propose to mount cotton mills there and eventually to purchase the Rio das Flores railway.

The director of the federal arsenal at Cuyubá, Mato Grosso, is on his way to Rio de Janeiro in response to orders to that effect. This would seem to detract somewhat from General Camara's telegram that there had been no intervention in local quarrels by the federal troops.

A telegram of the 21st inst., from Santa Catharina, says that four army officers have been arrested at that place on the charge of seeking to promote dissensions in the garrison. These officers are said to be floriculturists and members of a committee for celebrating the 4th anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The military commandant of the Mato Grosso district denies the charges of the acting governor that the federal forces under his command have intervened in the political contests in that state. Unfortunately he does not explain how the Martinho faction became possessed of arms, including cannon, from the federal arsenal.

The demonstrations in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the cruelties practised in the S. Paulo penitentiary, have led to a formal complaint to the secretary of justice. If there has been cruelty it should be investigated, but there is danger that deserved punishment may sometimes be classed as harsh treatment. There is too much sentimental pity for criminals at times.

The Club Popular of Pernambuco has espoused the cause of Col. Delmiro de Gouveia, because of the services which he has rendered to the people of that state, relieving the necessities of the poor, promoting public improvements, etc. Congratulations have been sent him for having unflinchingly and defeated the plot against his life.

A Pernambuco telegram of the 21st says that the *Provincia* has published one of the articles of Col. Delmiro in the Rio papers, which was received by telegraph, but the police prohibited its sale and arrested the newshy. This is rank tyranny, and if the Vice-President is at all responsible for it he does not deserve the sympathy he is receiving.

The *Republica*, of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, publishes statistical returns from 15 municipalities in that state for 1897, in which there were registered 450 births, 193 marriages and 543 deaths. These partial returns are of no great value, but we use them merely to show the singular fact that in many parts of the country the deaths commonly exceed the births. Of course, nothing but immigration can keep such districts going.

The city of Itá, São Paulo, has two local political factions called "maragatos" and "janguinos," the former led by a state senator and the latter by a federal deputy. On the 20th they came to blows, the nephew of the senator shooting a brother of the deputy in the head and narrowly escaping a lynch party of the friends of his victim. The assassin was arrested, and was found to be armed with a revolver, a heavy pistol and a knife.

The *Provincia do Pará* is still trying to establish the existence of that accord between Bolivia and the United States, which is now admitted to be only a memorandum which the American minister never saw nor heard of. The document even is not accessible, but the *Provincia* is able to exhibit a photographic copy of it. So flimsy is the evidence to support the *Provincia's* allegations that we can not help wondering how our colleague came to take it up in the first place.

Returns from the congressional election held day before yesterday in the 5th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro indicate that Dr. Rangel Pestana, the official candidate, has been elected by a large majority. This result will doubtless contribute to strengthen the prevailing conviction of the impossibility of defeating official candidates even when they have no influence whatever in the districts which they are designated to represent. Until this evil is remedied, representative government in this country will continue to be a farce, and consequently it is towards this point that should converge the efforts of all who sincerely desire representative government. It is useless to hope for good government in Brazil as long as the people fail to show that they are determined to govern themselves.

The Porto Alegre correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* sends the following telegram, dated the 20th inst.—Yesterday at midnight, in the city of Rio Grande, the quartet of the municipal police assaulted by an enormous multitude, which fired against it heavy volleys. The prisoner José Ponáre, who day before yesterday violated a little girl three years of age the daughter of a captain, was torn from the prison. The infuriated people lynched the criminal, dragging the body through the streets of the city. The municipal police did not resist. Telegrams to other papers give greater details to the effect that the prisoner, who on his knees protested his innocence, was first subjected to a barbarous mutilation, and was then tied to a mule and dragged through the streets. He was literally beaten and bucked to death, and then a fire was kindled and the body was burned. When a lynching party comes off in this country, it never fails to bring out the very worst passions of human nature.

We deem it our duty to publish the full text of the following decree that has been issued by the State Government of Mato Grosso.—Whereas in various localities bands of armed men have disturbed public order, even capturing, in one instance, a detachment of the military police corps, which they still hold in custody; whereas in the city of Cornubá public tranquillity has been disturbed, the president of the municipal chamber and police authorities have been deposed, and, in consequence of the state of anarchy and insecurity now prevailing on account of the undue intervention of soldiers of the republic in local politics, of which the government of the union has been duly informed, high public functionaries of the state and many other respectable citizens have been forced to leave their homes; whereas in certain municipal districts public transit has been interrupted and official and private correspondence has been seized and confiscated by revolutionary forces; whereas under such circumstances the election for which the 30th inst. had been fixed cannot be freely held on that day and, consequently, its result, whatever it may be, will not express a free manifestation of popular sovereignty; therefore the vice-president of the state, making use of the power conferred upon him by the legislative assembly in the concluding part of the resolution annulling the election held on the 1st of last March for the president and vice-presidents of the state to serve during the constitutional period from 1899 to 1903, hereby resolves to postpone to the 20th day of the coming month of July the aforesaid election, over which, as had previously been ordained, will preside the electoral boards legally constituted for the election held, as aforesaid, on the 1st of March.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Chilean state railways showed a profit of \$948,918 last year, or an excess of \$568,559 over 1897.

—The Chilean railways seem to be using Australian coal, for the government has asked for tenders for 40,000 tons of it for the state railways.

—A Washington telegram of the 15th inst. says that railway wagons to the value of 5 million dollars have been ordered in the United States for the Argentine republic.

—The Argentine railway system now comprises 15,884 kilometers, as against 14,035 kilometers in Brazil, 11,469 kilometers in Mexico, 3957 kilometers in Chili, 1024 kilometers in Peru.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 399,518,715 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished in April and May to the Central railway.

—The minister of industry has authorized the transfer of the concession of the Boninal railway to Francisco, Luiz and Domingos Moitinho and Bernardo de Magalhães, heirs of the late Domingos Moitinho.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 17th inst. were 219,922,500 against 413,000,000 in the corresponding week of last year, a falling off of over 163 contos. As compared with the preceding week of this year there is a deficit of 79 contos.

—The senate having refused to sustain the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution authorizing a revision of the contract with the Villa Isabel tramway line, the prefect promulgated the resolution on the 21st inst. and steps will probably be taken to at once carry it into effect. We shall probably now hear something definite of the projected electrical traction on that tramway.

—The government will bid for the lease of the Paulo Afonso, Sul de Pernambuco and Bahia and S. Francisco (pronunciation) railways, is published in the *Diário Oficial*. The lease will be for 60 years, and the consideration will consist of an initial payment, never less than 100,000, an annual payment and 20 per cent of the surplus earnings in excess of 12 per cent. The bids will be received up to 31st July.

—The Leopoldina management has moved its Catagalloh bar station to the Petropolis, where the Petropolis line starts. The consolidation of the two services at one station is sound business, but it is causing complaints among the passengers by the morning trains who can not get trains to take them to the Petropolis so early an hour. Doubtless the managing director could make a combination with the Carris Urubas company to meet this well-founded complaint.

—The gross receipts of the União Valenciana railway amounted in 1898 to 261,158,527, or 26,268,530 less than in 1897. The manager attributes the decrease to the prevailing commercial and financial depression, during which a railway, he says, is fortunate if it succeeds in paying expenses. The expenses amounted in 1898 to 239,417,778, or 23,997,500 less than in the previous year. The manager recommends a reduction in freight rates, which, he thinks, will stimulate traffic.

—The Recife and S. Francisco Pernambuco railway traffic receipts for the week ended May 20 last were 25,663,030 or 5,618,856 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The receipts for the week ended May 27th were even more unfavorable in comparison with last, being 23,837,600 or 11,635,260 less. The total receipts since the 1st January to 27th May of this year were 817,997,510 as against 971,406,530 for a similar period in 1898, representing a decrease to date of 153,409,020.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The government is erecting a light-house at the Ponta do Boi on the island of S. Sebastião, between this port and Santos.

—The French cruiser *Prolet*, a Cap. Germinet commanding, twenty days from Rochefort, arrived here on the 24th inst.

—It is stated that the *Wilmingston* will leave the Guanabara dock on Thursday next. We understand that her broken shaft is only provisionally repaired, a new shaft having been sent out to Montevideo.

—It is said that orders have been placed for not less than five new steamers for service on the Amazon, to be delivered between September and December next. The steamer *Hindustan* has also been purchased for the cattle trade between Pará and Buenos Aires.

—Trade with Brazilian coast has been somewhat slack since last week, no fixtures having been reported for the week, but parcels looked better few but at full current rates. 165, from below bar and 178, from up-river for Rio and Santos. The lower ports on the coast are fed by the small coasters, while very little has been booked for the more northern ports. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 12.

—The French cruiser *Prolet* entered Rio harbor on the 24th inst., and is expected to remain here until the 5th proximo, when she will proceed to the Pacific. She is one of the flagship on that station. Her displacement is 4,065 tons, and her latest types of machinery of last year, having been launched in July of last year. Her displacement is 4,065 tons, and her indicated horse power 9,000. She has a twin screw and travels at a speed of 20 knots at full pressure. The *Prolet* has 14 quick firing guns of different calibre. For her type, she is worth studying by all interested in naval science.

—The Lamport and Holt steamer *Hevelius* which arrived in Rio on the 24th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Albuquerque and daughter, Miss B. Parsley, Dr. L. Monteiro, Messrs. R. J. Brown, A. McKenzie, G. Dreyfus, J. C. Alves Lima, K. B. Cowan, R. J. Lisbon, F. A. Toucher and 4 third-class passengers. There were also 4 first-class and 11 third-class passengers in transit.

—Here is an item which can not fail to interest the government, for it means another transaction somewhere in the future, when another torpedo boat is wanted:—A New York telegram says Mr. C. R. Flint, the millionaire, has just given orders for the construction of the fastest steam yacht in the world. The design guarantees a speed of 42 miles an hour and engines of 12,000 horse-power. The fittings will be most luxurious, and yet the yacht will be so constructed that it can be transformed into a torpedo boat within a week.

—The British cruiser *Floia* is out of water now in the dry dock in Buenos Aires, where the hull of this vessel, from bow to keel, may be inspected as she is undergoing a proper scraping and painting down. In the dock the cruiser looks an enormous size and the uninitiated, by taking a look at her, may judge how much of a man-of-war is to be found under water when steaming along at full speed. Furthermore, it is not often that the British admiralty orders its cruisers to enter foreign dry docks, but this no doubt will appear when the Falkland Islands are put in order and when a dry dock is constructed there, a very necessary adjunct to what will be the most important coaling station in the South Atlantic.

LOCAL NOTES

—If João sabe tudo, then why not ask him to tell us all about it. What's the use of wasting conjectures as long as João is around?

—According to a New York telegram Dr. Doty has discovered another serum which is said to afford protection against yellow fever. A civil engineer named André Courtaud was run over and killed by an electric tram in the Largo do Carioca on the evening of the 21st inst.

—The smoking concert at the Laranjeiras Club, which was to have been held on the 17th inst., was postponed on account of the death of Mrs. R. S. Quayle.

—A project is under consideration in congress which appropriates 60,000 to reward the expenses of celebrating next year the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

—The resignation of Dr. Victorino da Costa as director-general of the postoffice has been accepted, and the sub-director, Dr. Antonio Peres de Souza, has been appointed to the vacancy.

—The *Pais* is informed that there is a black woman in Rua D. Luiza who is practically held in slavery, although slavery was abolished in 1888. Such cases should be carefully investigated.

—Bananas do chão is the name of a sweet manufactured in Maranhão and sent here for sale. Would "heavenly bananas" come under the recent Buenos Aires regulation against irrelevant advertising?

—Fleita has been ordered to report at the war department, but he says that he cannot do so because he is still governor *de jure* of the state of Amazonas. The minister of war has referred the question to President Campos.

—A New York telegram of the 24th inst. says that Edison has invented a motor for automobile carriages capable of a speed of 150 miles an hour. But who wants to ride that fast, and on what public road would such a speed be permitted?

—It will be remembered by our local readers that one of the enjoyable Club Laranjeiras balls will be held to-morrow evening at the Club's assembly rooms. An enjoyable entertainment is anticipated by the many who are arranging to be present.

—U. S. Minister Charles Page Bryan, accompanied by Lieut. Shipton, military attaché, left for Bahia on Saturday last to be present at the inauguration of the Empresa Valga's new steamship service on the Rio S. Francisco, which we noticed some weeks ago.

—A proposal has been submitted to the municipal council authorizing the prefect to reconstruct the building formerly occupied by the national museum, for a municipal palace of justice. Much of the justice in vogue could be more appropriately housed in edifices already existing in our midst.

—It would seem that the lottery has very nearly reached its possible extreme of corruption and demoralization, when whole tickets are sold at 800 reis and quarter tickets at 200 reis. It is as bad as the *João do Anjo*, and both are designed to corrupt the masses beyond anything heretofore known.

—There was a destructive fire in the suburb of Meyer on the night of the 24th inst., caused by a fireworks. A grocery and a haberdashery's shop were both destroyed and another grocery was slightly damaged. It is supposed that one of the many fire balloons sent up on St. John's eve fell in the place and set fire to it.

—The next ball of the season at the Laranjeiras Club will be held on the 28th inst., when it is anticipated the hospitality of the Club will be taxed to the fullest. The cool weather will contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. The directors will accept our best thanks for the invitation sent to the editor.

—On the evening of the 25th a number of disorderly marines amused themselves by assaulting people in the Largo do Paço, one man having his head broken by a stone hurled at him, and another having his ear sliced.

—The statement for which in our last issue we congratulated Col. Jacques Ourique was, we fear, premature. The decree of the state government of Mato Grosso, which we published to lay in our *Provincial Notes*, shows that officers of the army have not yet relinquished their claim to interfere in the politics of the country.

—It seems that on sober second thought the government has decided to offer rooms to Gen. Roen at Frihuigo palace instead of following its first impulse of buying a house for its residence. Unfortunately our gratification at this change in the programme is incomplete, for it appears that there are to be repairs and alterations, which, we fear, will cost a good deal of money.

—The new chief of police seems to be endeavoring to introduce some morality and efficiency into the detective service. He has dismissed it, it is stated, quite a number of detectives and engaged others on trial. This augurs stable certainly needs cleaning. A fruitful cause of the utter worthlessness of the present detective service is the prevalent practice of using it for political purposes.

—What is our nation's loss is another man's gain, and from the new taxes an detrimental to the interests of business men and of the public this eyes are said to be reaping a rich harvest by masquerading as tax supervisors. Recently, however, one of these volunteer public functionaries came to grief, for just after having blackmailed a merchant out of 50,000 he was arrested by the police.

—Mr. H. L. Wheatley paid us a visit during the past week, and we were pleased to see him looking in the best of health and, as usual, in the most buoyant spirits. Santos air seems to be agreeing with him, but his many friends will be glad to hear that he is likely to be back amongst them again for a longer stay about the end of July. To miss Wheatley from the annual sports in Rio would be to miss one of its great features.

—What is now occurring in Mato Grosso seems to be a repetition of what occurred in Rio Grande do Sul in June, 1892, in consequence of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's plot for overthrowing the federalist government in that state. We sincerely trust that Senator Guesoro Ponce will be more successful in his resistance than was Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Tavora. We fear that otherwise the latter will soon be once more writhing in the throes of civil war.

—We are requested to state that Consul-General Seeger and Mrs. Seeger, Secretary of Legation Dawson and Vice-Consul-General Howrie will be at the United States consular general on Tuesday July 11th, from 12 to 3 p. m., on which occasion they will be glad to see all their friends. On such an occasion the Americans are certain to appear in force, and all their friends will come along just to keep them from missing things. There will be an exposure to the atmosphere which no one will fail to note and appreciate.

—The annual installation meeting of the Burca Lodge, No. 3, of Rio de Janeiro was held on the 21st inst. Br. T. G. Cross was duly installed as W. M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being carried out by Br. H. L. Wheatley, 1. P. M. assisted by the board of installing masters. Speeches were made by several of the brethren and the proceedings closed in the customary manner. Owing to the lamented losses by death sustained by the lodge during recent months, the annual banquet was not held.

—The *Pais* of Sunday says, with a touch of sarcasm which will be readily understood: "Sr. Carlos Silva has received no congratulatory telegrams yet from the southern states. He has also received no felicitations from the Emperor William, nor from the Sultan of Turkey. In compensation, he has been greatly pleased with a letter from Dr. Prudente de Moraes, congratulating him on having come out safe and sound physically and morally." It takes very little to arouse the venom of Sr. Salomonde when the ex-President's name is mentioned.

—According to a letter to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 22nd inst., signed by the director of the astronomical observatory, the state of that public institution is anything but flattering. The appropriation has been successively cut down until the director now finds himself unable to maintain the observatory in anything like good condition. We have verified *de visu*, for the dust lies heavily on the place, the telescope is rusty, and the door to the telescope room is secured by a string. Still further, Dr. Cruz says that a new 12-inch equatorial, which cost 72,000, is still boxed up because no appropriation has been made for mounting it.

—We are informed that Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo., is expected here by the R. M. S. *Thamus* on July 24th, and will preside at the annual session of the Methodist Conference to meet in Petropolis on July 27th. Afterwards he will make a trip through the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and will spend some time in this city. The Conference will be composed of about 23 preachers and 16 laymen, representing the various Methodist churches in the states of São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, and the federal district. We understand that Bishop Hendrix desires to give prominence to the cause of education, and will have something special to say on that subject. We are also informed that Rev. Chas. W. Drees, D. D., of Buenos Aires, is expected to be present at the Petropolis Conference.

—Deputy Mayrink has presented a bill, which has been approved by his colleagues on the budget committee, which authorizes the government to open the credits necessary within the current year to meet the judgments of the courts. Something of this kind should be provided as a permanent measure, for it is a travesty of justice for the courts to condemn the state to pay a claim, for instance, and then have the latter refuse payment because no credit is available.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of Friday last relates the following barbarous treatment of a patient in the lunatic asylum: The patient is Manuel J. Cortez, who is insane only at intervals and is not violent. Last month his mother went to visit him but was refused admission. At the beginning of the present month, on public visiting day, she went again and was surprised to find him in bed with a broken arm. Making inquiries, she found that one of the attendants had struck him with an iron bar, breaking his arm, because he had made a nasty reply to some remark from the attendant. If the story is true, this attendant should be most severely punished.

—Messrs. for the sale of Admiral Saldanha da Gama were said on Friday at four churches in this city. The large Cathedral church, at which the masses were under the auspices of officers of the navy, was full to overflowing. The chief of staff of the navy was present and the minister of marine was represented by his secretary. There were also masses at Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, those at the latter place being said by order of officers of the 2nd naval division now stationed at that port. The masses that were to have been said yesterday in this city have been postponed to the beginning of next month. In the choir on this occasion twenty ladies have volunteered to sing.

—The *Pais* of Sunday published the following Washington telegram, dated the 24th:— "The government has resolved to recall the commandant of the gunboat *Wilmingston*, as it has been proved that in the excursion up the Amazon river the said official entertained relations with the Peruvians who were preparing a revolution in Iquitos; and also with the Bolivians who were asking the intervention of the United States for making the territories of the Acre river independent of Brazil." It may be that Commander Todd has been recalled not because of the above reasons given above. This would be absolutely nothing of the sort. Todd knew absolutely nothing of the revolution at Iquitos, which broke out about a month after his visit, and he had no relations whatever with the Bolivians. An accusation more unfounded than this could not have been invented.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO

This highly interesting match duly came off in Santos on the 24th and 25th inst., but owing to difficulties of distance we have not been able to obtain the scores up to the time of going to press. The telegraph has, however, informed us that Rio won in and scored 192. Santos then made 88 and following on made 104, or 192 in the two innings. Going in again Rio scored a leg bye and thus won by 10 wickets. There was great excitement over the match in Santos. The hosts with their well-known hospitality, had arranged for their guests to dine at the José Mariano Hotel on Saturday and to a smoking concert at the same place on Sunday. We expect to be able to give details of the game in our next issue.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Index to *Advance Sheets of Consular Reports*, from January 3 to December 31, 1898. An indispensable index for the consular reports issued by the state department at Washington.

Relatório da Diretoria do Hospital Samaritano, presented at the general meeting held, at Rio Paulo, on April 4th. It is a pleasure to note the steady growth and skilful management of this hospital, which has been under the direction of Dr. W. L. Strain since its initiation in 1869 to the present time. Last year 222 patients were received and 153 admitted from 1867, making 255 under treatment, of which 19 died and 136 were discharged in the current year. Of the 212 patients entered last year 35 received 1st class and 103 received and class treatment, while 96 were treated gratuitously. The total receipts for the year were 95,358,530 of which 17,610,580 were contributed by the English colony for a "Queen Victoria" ward for women, and 10,000 by an anonymous friend toward a ward for children. At the end of the year the treasurer had a cash surplus of 8,069,870 to carry forward. The nursing staff consists of four trained nurses under the direction of Miss Lees, matron. The success of the hospital has been due almost wholly to its liberal management, for which its directors deserve unstinted praise.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A telegram of the 20th inst. says that considerable sums have been recently withdrawn from the *caixa economica* (government savings banks) at Bahia.

—The government has made a contract with Srs. Guilherme Lowe & Co. for the purchase of unserviceable iron, existing in the *inspectoría* of public works, at the rate of 60,000 a ton.

—A decree has been issued authorizing the Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian cable companies, consolidated, to transact business in Brazil under the designation of "The Western Telegraph Company Limited."

—The business establishments of Pará are complaining of the postoffice there, because of its inattention to the proper announcement and dispatch of mails. But are not Pará business men a little mistaken? The postoffice is not designed to look after their affairs at all.

—The old-established firm of booksellers and stationers, Laemmert & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, which has been completely rebuilt. The new edifice is one of the most attractive on the Ouvidor and gives fitting shelter to one of the oldest and wisest-known businesses in this capital.

—We hear that Mr. James Mitchell is now on his way out, having embarked at Liverpool for this capital on the 12th inst. It is said that his return will be followed by the initiation of work on the electrical extensions of the Botanical Garden tramway lines, on which about six thousand contos are to be expended. The employment of a large proportion of this sum in wages, etc., ought to make business better in this city.

—The municipal council has voted to authorize the prefect of this city to invite tenders here and in Europe for the removal and disposal of garbage. The resolution is rendered of no value abroad, however, by an amendment which declares the contractor responsible for any action which the former contractors (the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro) may bring against the prefect. No foreigner will care to shoulder any such responsibility.

—We have been told that the consignments of Bahia Blanca wheat lately received in Rio have given excellent results and that its class is far superior to the wheat grown in Santa Fé. Uniformly the Bahia Blanca wheat has given 70 per cent of flour, 14.6 per cent of sharps, 14.3 per cent of bran and 1.1 per cent was only left for evaporation. We had the curiosity to look these figures up, and we were surprised to find they exactly corresponded with the proportions of high class wheat.

—Two or three weeks ago we noted the transfer of the monopoly for supplying this city with fresh beef from Srs. Carnio & Co. to Srs. Mattos, Guimarães, Honold & Co. Since then the last named firm has been declared bankrupt at the instance of Sr. Luiz Pedro Dingo, a creditor of Carnio & Co. through the purchase of the contract from Manuel Gomes de Oliveira. It seems to be a very crooked business, as all such protected monopolies are apt to be. The shameful monopoly will now be continued by syndics appointed under bankruptcy proceedings.

—The rejection of the amendments of Deputies Heredia de Sá and Francisco de Sá to the bill on the new tax regulations ought to convince business men of the necessity of more vigorous action in defence of their rights. Absolutely no relief can be expected either from the government or from congress, until business men make and show a determined resistance. They should use the courts and the press to the fullest extent in defence of their interests, and if then they can get no relief from burdensome taxation, then they should close their doors.

—We are apparently drifting into a very peculiar position in regard to medicinal preparations. The board of health insists on the formulas of all preparations offered in this market, and as many makers are unwilling to give up their secrets their medicines will not be allowed to pass the custom-house. Of course, there is very little confidence felt in the board of health, which could easily favor local manufacturing chemists by giving them these formulas, and for this reason the foreign makers are perhaps justified in refusing to divulge them. So, for this reason, we may soon expect to see the last of Coddle's pills, Perry Davis' painkiller, and numerous other well-known preparations.

—It is dangerous to make a misstatement to an editor, and we want to convince one man of the fact while giving some statistics of interest. This man said he held 200 shares in the Rio Flour Mills Co. and that he had never received a dividend. We turned up our references and found the facts as follows. The company was registered in December 1886, and its present capital is £158,760 in fully paid up shares of £7 each. In 1894 the company paid a dividend of 7s. per share, in 1895, 7s. 6d., in 1896 14s., in 1897 16s., in 1898 12s., a total in dividends of £2,168. 6d. per £7 share, which ought to satisfy the most exacting investor. We trust our informant will see this paragraph.

—The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. published its accounts for 1898 on the 24th ult., and the result shows that the past year has been a favorable one. Mr. Quintin Hogg, the chairman, announced that the surplus in the fire insurance department was £83,486, and £18,000 in the life department over the figures for 1897. The credit balance as the result of last year's working was £645,736 as against £620,287 in the preceding year, and out of this the directors felt justified in not only paying a dividend of £1 per share but also a bonus of 10s. per share, which left £480,736 to be carried over against £455,287 on the 1897 account. This insurance company is a stable, reliable and progressive one, and is worthy of all confidence after its 90 years of successful existence. The local agents are Messrs. Paffen, Schmidt & Co. 107, Rua da Quitanda.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Another 2,000,000 in currency were assigned to the finance on Saturday last. —The April receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 358,092,621, or 10,518,195 more than in the same month of last year.

—It is said that the state executive of Rio Grande do Norte has been trying to borrow 500,000 in this city, the loan to be guaranteed by the salt tax.

—Plainly papers state that there is an incalculable number of counterfeit notes in circulation in that state. The notes are of the 2000 denomination. —The revenue office (*accedoria*) of the states of Pará received 1,616,541,593 in the month of May, of which 1,666,784,510 were received from duties levied on exports.

—Although nearly half of the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session has been consumed, congress has not even commenced the discussion of the budget.

It seems that the 10 1/2 gold duty has caused an increase of 982,500 in the cost of uniforms for the army. Other items of public expenditure will of course be affected in a similar manner. After deducting this increase in expenditure and the decrease in revenue resulting from the inability of the people to pay the high prices caused by this duty, what benefit has the national treasury really derived from a tax so burdensome to trade and production? And should another 5 per cent be added to it, how can it be expected that any increase in revenue will be derived from it?

In an item which we copied in our last issue from the *Journal do Commercio* it was stated that there would doubtless be a deficit in the item of uniforms for the army. It seems that this deficit will amount to 1,717,500 resulting from the following causes:—mistake in the calculation of the framers of the budget, 400,000; failure of congress to vote an appropriation for making the uniforms 335,000; increase of 30 1/2 in the cost of cloth on account of the 10 1/2 gold duty, 982,500; total 1,717,500. For the deficit in the item of storage and accommodations the President has asked for a deficiency appropriation of 843,755.55. Consequently in two items of the much criticised budget voted last year there is already apparent a deficit of 2,565,255.55. We await information concerning the remaining items.

—We are now able to understand, without accepting Deputy Erico Coelho's theory of loans to the government from banks, how the treasury has, in spite of the decrease in customs receipts, obtained currency to burn. According to the *Noticia*, the disbursements of the department of industry, for which the sum of 90,500,000 had been appropriated in the budget, amounted up to the 15th inst. to only 17,593,890. It is evident, then, that the government, for the sake of producing the effect which the burning of notes is supposed to cause, is postponing every payment that can possibly be postponed. As soon as postponement of these payments ceases to be possible there will of course be great pressure on the treasury, from which we fear, there will result no little detriment to the business interests of the country.

—As only a small section of the market is interesting itself in South American stocks, these stocks are not liable to much fluctuation and the changes that have taken place the past few weeks have not been of any noteworthy character. Still, the firmness of Brazilian fours is well maintained owing to the reforms that continue to be carried out by Mr. Campos Sales. The further destruction of paper this week in accordance with the conditions of the funding loan, has helped to keep up the confidence of the market. Another element of strength is the turning over of the Paulo Afonso, South of Pernambuco and Bahia and São Francisco railways to private enterprise; but the turning out of the metal, which is the most important line, will be reserved until the government can obtain better conditions than those recently offered. The disposal of the lines in this way may be expected to bring more profit to the treasury than if the state continued to work them itself. —*The Critic*, June 3.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 27th, 1899.

P. value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$2.86 per \$1	54 75
do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1897 est.	1827 cts
do of \$100 in Brazilian gold.	8 890
Bank retail exchange, official, on London 10-day	7 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	35 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	29 1/8 gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$2.86 per \$1	18 7/2
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper)	65.39
Value of £1 sterling	308 3/4

EXCHANGE.

June 19.—The banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London. The Banco Nacional raised its rate to 7 1/2 d. during the morning, and in the afternoon the Brazilian bank lowered to 7 1/16 d. In the first hour the day's banks were freely at 7 1/2 d. and bought private paper at 7 1/16 d. Prices went up for a time to 7 1/16 d. for bank bills against 8 d. for private paper, a fall ensued and at the end of the day bank bills were at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. while private paper was quoted at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. with buyers. The paper milreis was worth from 29 to 32 cts gold.

June 20.—The general opening rate was 7 1/16 d. in all the banks, but during the morning the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks put 7 1/2 d. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 8 1/2 d. and in private paper at 7 1/16 d. There was very little animation during the day and the principal fluctuations were in bank bills from 7 1/2 d. to 7 1/16 d. and in private paper from 7 1/16 d. to 7 1/16 d. The closing rates were bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 29 to 32 cts gold.

June 21.—The general official rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. on London, but in the course of the afternoon the British bank affixed 7 1/16 d. The market opened with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. The tendency of the day was upwards and a fair business was done, especially towards the end of the day. Bank bills went between the extremes of 7 1/2 d. to 8 d., and private paper 7 1/16 d. to 7 1/16 d. The closing rates were 7 1/16 d. for bank bills and 7 1/16 d. for private paper. The paper milreis was worth from 29 to 32 cts gold during the day.

June 22.—The opening rate was general at 7 1/2 d., but the banks changed to 7 1/16 d. in the course of the day with the exception of the Brazilian bank which maintained the original rate. Business began with bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. There was an upward inclination all day and early in the afternoon the banks were drawing at 8 d. against private paper at 8 1/16 d. These rates were, however, not maintained during the last hour, and the day closed with bank bills drawn at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 29 to 32 cts gold.

June 23.—The London & River Plate bank opened with 7 1/16 d., while all the other banks put on 7 1/2 d. In the course of the day the higher rate was adopted also by the London & Brazilian and National banks. The business done during the day was insignificant in spite of the necessity of meeting the obligations of two days. Bank bills ranged from 7 1/2 d. to 7 1/16 d., and private paper from 7 1/16 d. to 8 d. The paper milreis was worth from 29 to 32 cts gold.

The rates of the day as compared with those of the same date last year are as follows:—

	1899	1898
London, per milreis	7 1/2-7 1/16 d.	7 1/2-7 1/16 d.
Paris, per franc	182-184	182-184
London, per mark	158-160	158-160
Italy, per lira	151-152	151-152
York, per dollar	63-64	63-64

June 24.—Church holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th June, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the week ended 17th inst. amounted to 25,000 bags against entries of 35,000 bags and shipments of 72,100 bags. The sales in New York were 65,000 bags, in Haïre 45,000 in Haïre 30,000, and in London 41,000, making altogether 141,000 bags sold abroad against 214,000 bags in the previous week. New York figures gave the entries 17,000 bags at prices which were during the week, the deliveries as 75,000 bags, and the visible supply at 1,100,000 bags. The Rio market opened brisk Monday with the factors and packers doing business together on bases from 105,000 to 105,000 per arroba for No. 7. The uncertainty of the money market influenced the shippers, who bought in some 20,000 bags at prices which were during the week, the deliveries as 75,000 bags, and the visible supply at 1,100,000 bags. The Rio market opened brisk Monday with the factors and packers doing business together on bases from 105,000 to 105,000 per arroba for No. 7. 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RIO DE JANEIRO

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppe) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the «William Pitt» of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BIRTHER, Thomas Carter—Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 7 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.
Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1890.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvelous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

CASA AMERICANA

Having completed arrangements for the manufacture of

FINE AMERICAN CANNIES

We are now able to furnish the wholesale and retail CANDY trade of Brazil, with as fine a line of CANDIES as can be found anywhere and at prices that are reasonable.

We also carry a line of the well known "WATER WHITE" FLAVORING EXTRACTS (Vanilla and Lemon) and the "Highland" Brand of UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED CREAM, also the World renowned Celuloid Starch.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA

SÃO PAULO

VICTORIA STORE

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NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

C₄H₈O.

São Paulo

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds		Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,800\$			Stock 5% currency (apolites).....		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$		—	895,800
104,987,000	104,536,000			Bonds of 1895		1,000		901,000—	930 000
—	—			Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....		1,000\$ 800\$ 200		995 000—	1,005 000
119,600	124,655,970			Bonds, 4%		1,000\$ 800\$ 200		—	—
30,000,000	11,584,500			Gold Loan, 1888, 6%		1,000\$, 500		—	4,400 000
1,185,000	24,679,000			Do do 1879, 4 1/2%		1,000\$, 500		50 000—	1,150 000
109,654,000	18,350,000			Do do 1889, 4%		1,000		—	1,800 000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000			State of Espirito Santo.....		Fcs. 500		700 000—	740 000
11,700,000	11,700,000			“ idem 6%		1,000\$, 500\$, 200		—	890 000
5,000,000	4,328 200			“ idem 6%		200		—	—
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 65,000,000			“ idem 5%		Fcs. 500		440 000—	450 000
—	4,000,000			“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		1,000		930 000—	—
600,000	600,000			“ of Parahyba, 6%		1,000		—	—
10,000,000	—			“ of Pernambuco, 6%		1,000		162 000—	163 000
23,000,000	23,613,200			Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		1,000		75 000—	—
2,500,000	—			do do do São Paulo, 7%		100		—	190 000
520,000	520,000			do do do Petropolis, 7%		200		—	—
400,000	400,000			do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%		200		—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1899	225\$000—	—
15,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	25 000—	—
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,645,009	4\$000, Aug. 1892	—	2\$500
15,000,000	80,000	77,663 1/2	200	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	2\$000, Jan. 1895	—	14 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	863,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	4\$000, Jan. 1894	87 000—	—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fincionarios Publicos	50	62,910	2\$500, Jan. 1899	35 000—	—
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	712,800	4\$000, Jan. 1899	—	—
10,807,500	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	976,998	4\$000, Jan. 1899	122 500—	124 000
50,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	840,000	8\$000, Jan. 1899	191 000—	—
107,382,500	536,013	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,250,020	6\$000, Jan. 1899	186 000—	188 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso	200	324,000	6\$000, Jan. 1899	110 000—	—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	“ do 2nd series	40	1\$200, Jan. 1899	ditto	—	20 000
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,479,104	5\$000, Jan. 1899	275 000—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	“ do 2nd series	200	—	ditto	—	145 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,326	11 1/2, July 1898	—	—
7,000,000	35,000	—	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 500, July 1898	—	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	221,130	12 1/2, Jan. 1899	190 000—	—
—	10,925	12,500	200	“ do 2nd series	200	—	ditto 1899	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,056,763	8 1/2, ditto 1899	115 000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	“ do 2nd series	40	—	ditto	12 000—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial section	40	—	ditto	—	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	600,000	12 1/2, July 1895	145 000—	—
—	162	—	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8\$000, Jan. 1899	140 000—	—
—	7,467	—	200	S. Paulo	200	695,000	7\$000, Jan. 1895	—	—
—	—	—	200	União de S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	—	—
—	—	—	200	“ do	120	—	do do do	—	—
—	—	—	200	“ do	140	—	do do do	—	—
—	—	—	200	“ do	80	—	do do do	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200	—	—	6\$000—	—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	45	26,697\$	—	23 000—	28\$000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	do	100	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos	200	—	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000	—	—	—
—	—	266,475	200	“ do 2nd series	200	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	13 000—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	“ do	75	—	—	7 000—	7 500
—	—	—	200	Quilombo	30	—	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itarna	200	1,385,541	6 1/2 June, 92	43 000—	—
1,000,000	8,000	5,100	200	Corcovado (hotels)	40	—	—	—	—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	10 000—	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—	—
—	—	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	50	—	—	4 250—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	—	—	80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carria Urbanos	200	164,989	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Corcovado (hotels)	100	5,447	14\$500, July 91	—	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	489,305\$	2 700, Apr. 99	161 000—	164 000
12,000,000	60,000	50,360	200	S. Christoval	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	175 000—	185 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel	200	108,899\$	8 000, Jan. 98	—	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	30,999	8 000, Aug. 98	—	130 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	160\$000—	—
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	3 000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João del Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 99	—	300\$000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
20,000,000\$	100,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	884,013\$	10\$000— Feb. 99	—	18\$000
14,000,000	50,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,050\$	7 000— Aug. 99	60\$000—	138\$000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (aniagem)	200	39,471	10 000— Jan. 99	290 000—	250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	130,000	10 000— Jan. 99	150 000—	165 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Carica	200	38,612	10 000— Feb. 98	—	200 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	230,583	10 000— Jan. 99	150 000—	—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	8 1/2— Feb. 99	150 000—	—
—	—	—	200	Idem	120	—	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	156,493	40 000— Jan. 99	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,491	10 000— Feb. 99	—	170 000
300,000	4,000	all	200	Magéense	200	3,990	10 000— Jan. 99	210 000—	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	26,186	8 000— Feb. 99	—	161 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	—	5 000— Mar. 96	55 000—	60 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	462,801	5 000— Mar. 99	180 000—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,068	— Oct. 95	—	—
150,000	1,500	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	4 000— July 99	35 000—	—
200,000	2,000	all	200	Santa Laura	200	—	10 000— Jan. 99	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. João	200	32,364	10 000— Jan. 99	—	130 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	165 000—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,465,044	19 1/2— Aug. 95	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation	
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	43,608\$	1\$000, July 97	4\$000—	5\$000
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	10 000, Jan. 99	325 000—	—
2,000,000	10,000	6,735	200	Bonança	200	15,854	1 500, Jan. 99	—	13\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	38 000—	—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	200	338,724	7 000— Mar. 98	—	40 000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	95 000—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai	20	400,000	20 1/2— Jan. 99	—	35 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	20	14,005	3 000, Jan. 99	19 000—	20 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	20	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	20 000—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	120,628	15 1/2— Jan. 99	18 000—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation	
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçação Fluminense	200	—	— July 91	—	—
10,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carros Tateralari Moreaux	50\$	38,790\$	1 500, Jan. 99	13 000—	18\$000
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carriagem Fluminense	200	51,228	— Jan. 99	100 000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crusier (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	—	200 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	—	295 000—	—
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	2,998,472	8 000, Jan. 92	20 000—	20 500
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	159,170	15 1/2— Sept. 91	—	2 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	“ do 2nd series	200	—	—	—	120 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	“ do 3rd series	200	—	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	“ do 4th series	200	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	“ do 5th series	200	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	“ do 6th series	200	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	“ do 7th series	200	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	“ do 8th series	200	—	—	—	—</

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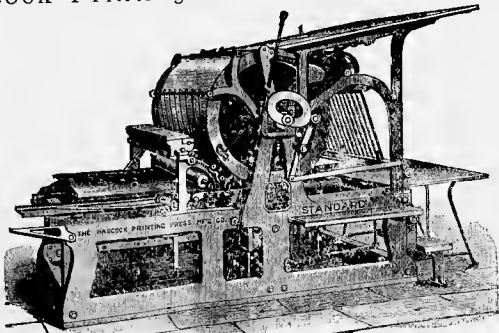
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Saturday 1st July.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO until the 31st inst.Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.The Steamer
ITACOLOMY

will sail for
Bahia and Pernambuco
on the 30th inst.

The Steamer
ITAYÁ

will sail for
S. João da Barra
on the 28th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche
SILVINO.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua do Hospício, 9.